

Oral questions

Philosophy



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Difference in Aristotle and Platos theory of knowledge In prehistoric Greece, there did exist two philosophers who disapprovingly deliberated matters concerning politics, ethics, and science, among others. Although the majority of works done by Plato survived the eras, Aristotle's innovations have been argued to be more influential, more so when it comes to logical and scientific reasoning. However, in present times the works of the two philosophers are deliberated as less hypothetically valuable. Nevertheless, they are still viewed as having a great ancient value. There are some deviations in their innovations, ethically, Plato was Socratic in believing that knowledge is an advantage on its own. This meant that doing the good means that an individual knew the Good. On the other hand, Aristotle claimed that recognizing the right thing wasn't enough, and one should act in a good manner so as to develop a routine of doing good (Vaughn, 244).

Philosophically, Plato alleged that ideas had an ideal form, universal form, thus directing him to his idealistic philosophy. Moreover, Aristotle argued that the ideal forms were not substantially involved in each concept or object and that each illustration of concepts or ideas had to be examined on their own. Scientifically, Plato's work was founded more on insights than on its applicability, and Aristotle's work was essentially on explanations or extensions of developing ideas and not on insights. Politically, Plato claimed a person must incorporate his or her welfares to those of the society, in order to attain a faultless form of administration. Aristotle disagreed with this idea since he viewed the simple political component as the city that took pre-eminence over family, which consecutively took control of the people.

Platos Allegory of the Cave

In the allegory of the cave, Plato likens individuals inexperienced in the

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form's theory to convicts in a cave, attached to the wall with no chance of spinning their heads. Flames were burning behind the convicts and what they could view was the shades of the puppets positioned in the middle of the fire and the walls cave. Further, the convicts could not comprehend that the echoes heard and flames seen were reflections of real objects. Finally, this allegory recaps majority of philosophical thoughts and views of Plato.

Works cited

Vaughn, Lewis. *Living Philosophy: A Historical Introduction to Philosophical Ideas*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2015.